Calculating the semidiurnal ...

consequence of the sea's constriction and the interference of waves reflected from the coast. It was found to be impossible to calculate the tidal currents of the M_2 wave by Polukarov's method in this area. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

VLADIMIROV, O.A.

Calculating the area increase of the sea caused by waves. Okeanologiia 1 no.4:630-637 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Hydrography) (Waves)

S/196/61/000/009/020/052
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, O.A.

TITLE: A photo-electronic tidal flow prediction machine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.9, 1961, 6, abstract 9D 43. (Tr. Gos. okeanogr. in-ta, no.55, 1960, 179-181)

TEXT: Changes in the phase and amplitude components of tidal flow are represented on photographic film as an opaque outline of the harmonic components; each film carries only a whole number of longitudinal and latitudinal flow components. The moving film is illuminated by an electric lamp through a slot and the resulting light flux is projected onto a screen with a special grid from which the magnitude and direction of the total flow vector may be read. One turn of the reel corresponds to 24 hours. The vectors are recorded on the oscillograph screen every hour.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/634/61/000/063/001/001
D218/D304

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, O.A.

TITLE: Determining the most probable periods in the analysis of complicated cyclic curves

SOURCE: Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 63, Moscow, 1961, 90-94

TEXT: The author describes a method for determining the most probable periods of the harmonic components of complicated curves. The method employed is said to be considerably simpler to use than other methods available so far. The method is summarized as follows. Suppose the complicated curve shown in Fig. 1 is to be analyzed into its harmonic components and it is required to find the most probable periods of the latter. The first step in practice is to write down the ordinates of the curve for the various instants of time. A simple sinusoidal wave with arbitrary period and amplitude is then selected. The latter parameters should not be greater than the corresponding parameters for waves

Card 1/3

Determining the most ...

which are to be separated out from the original wave. The absolute differences between the ordinates of the complicated wave and the trial wave are then determined and added together. The trial wave is then displaced through unit distance to one side, and the second sum of absolute differences is computed. This is repeated to obtain the 3rd, 4th, etc. sums. The process is continued until the trial wave is displaced through one complete period relative to a fixed point on the curve to be analyzed. The sequence is repeated all over again using a trial function with the same amplitude, but a period greater by unity. The period of the trial wave is successively increased to a value which is assumed to be the maximum possible value (this is deduced from inspection of the analyzed curve). In order to estimate the most probable period of the trial function, a graph is plotted of the sums of the absolute differences mentioned above against the displacement of the trial functions relative to a fixed point on the curve to be analyzed. The resulting curve should have maxima corresponding to the probable periods. The higher the maxima the more probable the periods. Once the periods of the components have been determined it is easy to determine the amplitudes as well. This is done

Card 2/3

Determining the most ...

by evaluating the above sums for gradually increasing trial-function amplitude. A graph is then plotted of the above sums against the amplitude. The sums should have maximum values when the amplitude of the trial function reaches a most probable value.. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

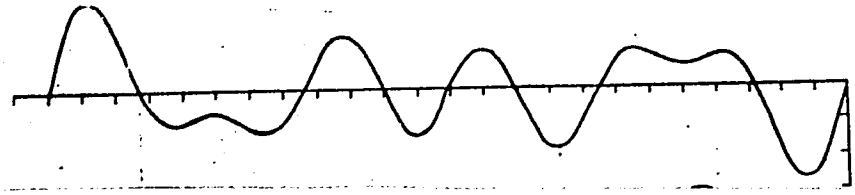

Fig. 1

Card 3/3

VLADIMIROV, O.A., inzh.; LOBKO, N.I., inzh.; SHAANOV, A.I., inzh.

Small-size hourmeters for tractor engines. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.1:36-37 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vladimirskiy zavod "Avtopribor" (for Vladimirov). 2. Vladimirskiy traktornyy zavod (for Lobko, Shaanov).

VLADIMIROV, O.A.

Construction and evaluation of isotherm and isohaline maps.
Trudy GOIN no.87:105-114 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

L 32084-66
ACC NR: AT6016355 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2634/65/000/087/0105/0114

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, O. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Plotting and evaluation of isotherms and isohalines on charts

SOURCE: Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 87, 1965. L'dy i termika morey. (Ice and thermal conditions of seas), 105-114

TOPIC TAGS: sea water, sea water temperature, sea water salinity

ABSTRACT: Certain methodological problems connected with the selection of observation materials used for plotting mean isotherms and isohalines on charts are discussed. Ways of evaluating similar charts were also examined. In an analysis of the hydrological regime of individual regions the distribution of water masses is plotted on charts, using sea-water temperature and salinity observations. Methods for facilitating the location of frontal zones and solution of similar problems are given. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables. [NT]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 BLG UDC: 551.46(261.2)+519.241

VLADIMIROV, O.A.

Sea cusps. Meteor. i gidrol. no.3:40-41 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Seashore)

VLADIMIROV, O.A.

Detecting a stray bit of metal in a batch of margarine. Masl.-zhir.prom. 24 no.11:40-41 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. L'vovskiy zhirovoy kombinat.
(Oleomargarine) (X rays)

VLADIMIROV, O.A.; FLEROVA, M.P.

Establishing the proper time of the year for determining the stablest position of the mean sea level. Trudy GOIN no.55:167-171 '60. (MIRA 14:7)

(Oceanography)

VLADIMIROV, O.A.

Graphic method of analyzing diurnal series of level observations made in seas with tides. Trudy GOIN no.55:172-178 '60. (MIRA 14:7)

(Tides)

VLADIMIROV, O.A.

Photoelectronic machine for the calculation of tidal currents. Trudy GOIN no.55:179-181 '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(Electronic calculating machines) (Tides)

AL'TSHULER, V.M.; VLADIMIROV, O.A.

Computing semidiurnal tides (M_2) in the Baffin Bay and the Davis Strait by G.V. Polukarov's method. Trudy GOIN no.64:112-117 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Baffin Bay--Tides) (Davis Strait--Tides)

VLADIMIROV, O.A.

Mean square value of level variations and its relation with some oceanological characteristics. Trudy GOIN no.64:118-127 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Oceanography)

VLADIMIROV, O.A.; TITOV, V.B.

Calculation of cotidal maps with an interference account of tidal waves. Trudy GOIN no.37:155-177 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)
(Barents Sea--Tides--Maps)

VLADIMIROV, O.A.

Calculating the area increase of a rolling sea. Meteor. i gidrol. no.10:36-37 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Hydrographic surveying) (Waves)

VLADIMIROV, O.A.

Device for automatic release of floats in measuring coastal currents. Trudy GOIN no.70:106-108 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Oceanographic instruments) (Ocean currents--Measurement)

VLADIMIROV, O.A.

Ice conditions in Davis Strait. Trudy GOIN no.71:100-119 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

S/169/61/000/010/015/053
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Chernigov, V. A., and Vladimirov, O. K.

TITLE: Application of γ-ray isotopes for determining the density of the snow-flow to drifting snow

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1961, 51, abstract 10V341 (V sb. Sov. antarkt. ekspeditsiya, 10, L., Morsk. transport, 1960, 157-158)

TEXT: In connection with the insufficient precision of mechanical drift-gages in the Antarctic tests were carried out to ascertain the possibility of applying γ-ray isotopes for the determination of the snow-flow density to drifting snow. The СГ-42 (SG-42) field radiometer, in which Co isotopes inserted in a massive lead case with a cone-shaped aperture for irradiating the scintillation counter served as the γ-ray source, was used as the γ-ray detector. The distance between the radiation source and the counter amounted to 2 and 3 m. The calibration

Card 1/2

Application of...

of the device was carried out on a snow wall of variable thickness by the method proposed by P. A. Shumskiy. The tests showed the unsuitability of the isotope method for measuring the blizzard density in the Antarctic in view of the distortions of counter-readings by electrified snow particles, transferred by drifting snow, and by cosmic rays. The distortions are considerably strengthened under the influence of the ice cover, which is an almost ideal insulator. The method may be fully applied in other climatic environments. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

VLADIMIROV, O.K., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk; KARASIK, A.M., geofizik; MALYAVKIN, A.M., geofizik

Magnetic susceptibility of rocks of individual nanataks on the Queen Mary Coast and the Wilhelm II Coast. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.35:11-13 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut razvedochnoy geofiziki (for Vladimirov). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki (for Karasik, Malyavkin).

VLADIMIROV, O.K., kand. geologo-mineralog. nauk

Magnetic properties of Pre-Cambrian rocks in Bunger Oasis.
Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eskp. no.5:18-22 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy institut razvedochnoy geofiziki.
(Antarctic regions--Rocks--Magnetic properties)

USSR/Electricity Nov/Dec 1947
Ohm Meters
Water - Research

"Ohm Meter With Regulated Coefficient," O. K. Vladimirov, M. Ye. Novozhilova, 1½ pp

"Razvedka Nedr" No 6

Standard resistance meters produced by Russian industry are not suited for studying fresh waters of high specific resistance. To make possible the use of the present apparatus for measurements in all cases, it is necessary to design a resistance meter with a coefficient that can be varied within the limits of 0.005 to 0.5 in measuring specific resistance in ohm meters. Describes such device.

LC 57T16

1. SHARIKOV, A. Ye, SLUTSKIY, A. I., VLADIMIROV, O. K.

2. USSR (600)

4. Murmansk Province - Ore Deposits

7. Report on the activity of the Monchegorsk geophysics party of 1944. /abstract/ Izv. Glav. upr. geol. fon. no. 3, 1947.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

89-4-5-14/26

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, O. K., Chernigov, V. A.

TITLE: An Attempt to Use Gamma-Ray Absorption to Measure Ice and Snow Densities Under Antarctic Conditions (Opyt ispol'zovaniya oslableniya γ-luchey dlya opredeleniya plotnosti l'da i snega v usloviyakh Antarktidy)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, Vol. 4, Nr 5, pp. 474 - 475 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The density determinations were carried out as well on the spot as in laboratories.For the first case two borcholes ($\phi \sim 6.5$ cm) were driven into the snow or ice, the centers of which were at a distance of 9o cm. The preparation (o.1 mg radium) was then introduced into the one borehole and into the other the scintillation counter of the radio-meters SG -42, both at the same height. The following densities were registered:

o.83; o.87 and o.91 g/cm^3 for ice and

o,29; o,32 and o,41 g/cm^3 for snow.

For the indoor experiment blocks of 25 x 25 x 25 cm were packed into thin wood cases. The preparation was placed on

Card 1/2

An Attempt tu Use Gamma-Ray Absorption to Measure Ice and Snow Densities Under Antarctic Conditions

the one side and the counting tube at the same height on the other side and the absorption of the γ-radiation was measured. As the ice had known densities of 0.90; 0.86 and 0.93 g/cm^3 and the snow the densities of 0.28; 0.31 and 0.40 g/cm^3 (these densities were determined in the isothermal laboratory) a calibration curve could be plotted. With these calibration curves the densities mentioned at the beginning could be measured on the spot. There are 2 figures and 3 references, all of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Snow—Density—Measurement 2. Ice—Density—Measurement
3. Gamma rays—Absorption 4. Gamma rays—Applications

Card 2/2

S/169/63/000/002/111/127
D263/D307

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, O. K., Karasik, A. M. and Malyavkin, A.M.

TITLE: Magnetic properties of rocks in the region of Mirnyy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 30, abstract 2D180 (Inform. byul. Sov. antarkt. ekspeditsii, 1962, no. 32, 15-18)

TEXT: A description is given of the results of an investigation into the magnetic properties of rock specimens collected in the region of Mirnyy during the 2nd and 4th continental expeditions. Measurements of the magnetic susceptibility were carried out on 200 samples of rocks, using an induction kappameter with a sensitivity of 10×10^{-6} emu and an electronic kappameter with a sensitivity of 1×10^{-6} emu; measurements were also made of the magnetic remanence on 15 specimens, with the M-2 (M-2) instrument. Magnetite-rich hypersthene granites from individual parts of Haswell Islands were found to be most magnetic; the diopside rocks were

Card 1/2

Magnetic properties of ... S/169/63/000/002/111/127
D263/D307

least magnetic. The basic intrusive rocks of the Komsomolskaya mound (dolerites and gabbro-dolerites) were strongly magnetic. The ratio Q was less than unity for all rocks. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/169/63/000/002/111/127
~~D263/D307~~

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, O. K., Karasik, A. M. and Malyavkin, A.M.

TITLE: Magnetic properties of rocks in the region of Mirnyy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 30, abstract 2D180 (Inform. byul. Sov. antarkt. ekspeditsii, 1962, no. 32, 15-18)

TEXT: A description is given of the results of an investigation into the magnetic properties of rock specimens collected in the region of Mirnyy during the 2nd and 4th continental expeditions. Measurements of the magnetic susceptibility were carried out on 200 samples of rocks, using an induction kappameter with a sensitivity of 10×10^{-6} emu and an electronic kappameter with a sensitivity of 1×10^{-6} emu; measurements were also made of the magnetic remanence on 15 specimens, with the M-2 (M-2) instrument. Magnetite-rich hypersthene granites from individual parts of Haswell Islands were found to be most magnetic; the diopside rocks were

Card 1/2

Magnetic properties of ... S/169/63/000/002/111/127
D263/D307

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Card 2/2

VLADIMIROV, O. K., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk; KARASIK, A. M., geofizik; MALYAVKIN, A. M., geofizik

Magnetic properties of rocks occurring in the Mirnyy region. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.32:15-18 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut razvedochnoy geofiziki i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki.

(Mirnyy region, Antarctica--Rocks--Magnetic properties)

VLADIMIROV, P., podpolkovnik

Make detailed preparation for each lesson. Tyl i snab.Sov.Voor. Sil 21 no.1:20-23 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Military education)

VLADIMIROV, P., inzh.-ekonomist; BARANOVA, V., inzh.

Problems of settlement in the regional planning of Starozhilovo District, Ryazan Province. Eksper. proekt. no.3:59-67 '62.
(MIRA 18:9)

VLADIMIROV, P.

Talents from Orenburg Province. Sov. profsoiuzy no.17:44-45 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Moscow---Ensembles(Music))

KONEV, S., kand.biologicheskikh nauk; VLADIMIROV, P.; PAVLOV, G.; LARIN, O. (g. Nukus)

It so happens that.... IUn. nat. no.11:26-27 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Nature study)

VLADIMIROV, P.

Highest standards for gliding! Kryl.rod. 11 no.5:8-9 My '60.
(MIRA 13:7)
(Gliding and soaring)

VLADIMIROV, P., st.vrach (Sofiya), PAMPUROV, L., vrach (Sofiya)

Intermediate medical personnel in the sector hospital. Med. sestra 17 no.7:14-17 Jl'58 (MIRA 11:7)
(HOSPITALS--STAFF)

VLADIMIROV, P.

Training of young telegraphers. Sov.sviaz. 2 no.12:10 D '52.
(Telegraphes) (MLRA 7:8)

VLADIMIROV, P.

"Shakhter" team in the "B" class. Sov.shakht. 10 no.10:37-38 O '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Soccer)

VLADIMIROV, P.A., inzh.

Converting boiler-and-engine units from solid to liquid fuel.
Energetik 6 no.8:21-22 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Boilers)

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, P.A., Engineer 91-58-8-15/34

TITLE: Conversion of Locomobile Boilers from Solid to Liquid Fuel Consumption (Perevod lokomobil'nykh kotlov s tverdogo na zhidkoye toplivo)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 8, pp 21-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the changes and modifications that were made to two locomobiles and a locomotive boiler, used as stationary boilers, to adapt them for use with liquid fuel (mazout). There is 1 diagram.

1. Boilers--Operation 2. Fuels--Applications

Card 1/1

BESPALOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; VLADIMIROV, Pavel Fedorovich; MALKIS Iosif Solomonovich; SHUPLOV, Vyacheslav Ivanovich; KOZLOV, S.S., red.; VRONSKIY, L.N., ved. red.

[Communications in pipeline transportation] Sviaz' na truboprovodnom transporte. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 198 p. (MIRA 17:8)

VLADIMIROV, P.F.

Power construction workers speak. Gidr.stroi. 31 no.4:6] Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Socialist competition) (Electric power production)

BELINSKIY, M.L.; BUT, P.P.; KANTOROVICH, Z.L.; KRYLOV, Yu.V.; VLADIMIROV, P.F.; ZAYTSEV, B.Z.; KOVEL', I.I.; LESHCHINSKIY, M.P.; KOTIK, V.G.; LEPEKHIN, S.P.; RATS, P.G.; SERIKOV, S.S.; KHAYTOVICH, M.S. [deceased]; TSVETKOV, N.Ya.; KULIKOV, A.A., red.; MATSKIN, L.A., red.; RYABSKIY, N.A., red.

[Handbook on petroleum-pipeline equipment] Spravochnik; oborudovanie magistral'nykh truboprovodov. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 610 p. (MIRA 18:6)

UGORETS, I.I.; LAVRENENKO, K.D.; BONDAREV, N.M.; PLATONOV, N.A.; ACHKASOV, D.I.; MKHITARYAN, S.G.; SAVINYKH, A.I.; MALYUTIN, I.P. VLADIMIROV, P.N.; MOSKOVSKIY, F.A.; GEL'FAND, M.Z.; KARAVAY, N.M. BESPROZVANNYY, I.A.; KIKINA, M.I.; TRETNIKOVA, Ye.M.

Nikolai Nkolaevich Romanov; obituary. Elek.sta. 27 no.4:63 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Romanov, Nikolai Nikolaevich, 1906-1956)

VLADIMIROV, R.

USSR/Biology - Silkworm Nov 51

"The Oak Silkworm," R. Vladimirov

"Nauka i Zhizn'" Vol XVIII, No 11, pp 44,45

The oak silkworm, which lives in a wild state on oaks rather than mulberry trees and produces chesucha /tussah silk?/, raw material for a fabric which was hitherto imported from the Orient, is now being bred by USSR collective farms according to specially developed methods. The huge oak forest reserves of the USSR are being utilized in this manner for the production of silk.

213T13

PISARZHEVSKIY, Oleg; VLADIMIROV, R.; POPOVA, E.

Youth wants to know more about science. Tekh. mol. 28 no. 12:32-33 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Bibliography--Science--Juvenile literature)

1. VLADIMIROV, R.

2. USSR (600)

4. Silkworms

7. Oak silkworm, Nauka i zhizn', 18, No. 11, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

Vladimirov, S.

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, S. 4-12-22/24

TITLE: Pages from Fantastic Novels (Po stranitsam fantasticheskikh romanov)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - Sila, 1957, # 12, p 61-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article consists of extracts taken from various fantastic novels dealing with lunar landscapes, measurement of temperatures at a sea depth of 840 m, the effects caused by the lack of gravity or friction, and the extraction of energy from sea water.
There are 6 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

VLADIMIROV, S.

Physiologist comes to a workshop. Znan. sila 36 no.10:42-45 O '61. (MIRA 16:12)

VORONTSOV, L.; VLADIMIROV, S.; KRASNOV, V.A., spets. red.;
MELAKHOV, P.N., red.

[Science, 1961; throught the Exhibition pavilions] Nauka
god 1961; po pavil'onam Vystavki. Moskva, 1961. 65 p.
(MIRA 17:8)
1. Moscow. Vystavka dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.

VLADIMIROV, S.

Excavations at the desk; notes of a bibliographer. Nauka i zhizn' 28 no.5:75 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Religion)

ARKAD'YEV, Ye., kand.med.nauk; VLADIMIROV, S.

Steps into outer space. IUn.tekh. 4 no.1:37-40 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

(SPACE FLIGHT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

VLADIMIROV, S., inzh.

Elastic portolyte containers. Rech. transp. 20 no. 2:60-3 of cover F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Containers) (Cargo handling)

VLADIMIROV, S.

Excavations at the desk; notes of a bibliographer. Nauka i zhizn' [illegible] no. [illegible]:70-71 [illegible] '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(IA[illegible]kii, Ivan O.)

VLADIMIROV, S.

Excavations at the desk; notes of a bibliographer. Nauka i zhizn' 28 no.3:75-76 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Chemistry)

VLADIMIROV, S.

Excavations at the desk; notes of a bibliographer. Nauka i zhizn' 28 no.4:59 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Bibliography)

VLADIMIROV, S.

In foreign countries: New means of increasing the safety of ship maneuvers. Rech. transp. 22 no.6:47 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Merchant ships—Safety measures)

SOKOLOV, A., polkovnik; VLADIMIROV, S., podpolkovnik

Warrant officer Kuznetsov. Tyl i snab. Sov. Voor. Sil 21 no.9:47-50 S '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Russia—Navy—Supplies and stores)

VLADIMIROV, S., inzh.

Magnets instead of mooring ropes [from "Norvegian Shipping News," no.11, 1960; "Die Schiffhart," no.10, 1960]. Rech.transp. 20 no.4:62 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Germany, West—Anchorage) (Magnets)

VLADIMIROV, S.

White rainbow. Torf.prom. 36 no.1:46 '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Rainbow)

VLADIMIROV, S.

Eighth Congress of Kirghiz medical personnel. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.12:65-68 '57. (MIRA 12:6)
(KIRGHIZISTAN--PUBLIC HEALTH--CONGRESSES)

VLADIMIROV, S.

That isn't magic. Znan.sila 33 no.12:20 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Molding (Founding))

VLADIMOROV

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik; DOLGUSHIN, Yu., pisatel'; NECHAYEV, I., pisatel';
POPOV, M.; KERSHNER, D.; VLADIMOROV, S., zhurnalist.

Menu of mankind. Znan. sila 32 no.11:35-40 N '57. (MLRA 10:11)
(Food, Artificial)

VLADIMIROV, S.

Conference of engineers on special uses of aviation. Grazhd.av. 14 no.2:32 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Aeronautics in agriculture)

VLaDIMIROV, S.

Raise production and technical propaganda to the level of new goals. Prof. soiuzy 8 no.8:26-30 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Technical education)

VLADIMIROV, S.

Notes of a hero. Kryl. rod. 16 no.6:11 Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

VLADIMIROV, S., inzh.

Cargo vessels built of aluminum. Rech. transp. 20 no.12:57 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Great Britain--Shipbuilding)

BURMISTROV, Ye.F.; MIKHAYLOV, V.V.; MASLOVA, I.P.; VLADIMIROV, S.

Inhibitors are the elixir of life for polymers. Mn.tekh. 7 no.12: 8-13 D '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Tambovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimikatov klya polimerov po nauchnoy chasti (for Burmistrov). 2. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey sinteza stabilizatorov dlya plastmass Tomskogo anuchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimikatov dlya polimerov (for Mikhaylov). 3. Rukovoditel' gruppy nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii Tambovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimikatov klya polimerov (for Maslova).
(Tambov—Chemistry, Technical—Research) (Inhibition(Chemistry))

VLADIMIROV, S.A.; YUDIN, Yu.A.; LIVSHITS, Ya.L., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[U.S.A. military bases on foreign territory] Voennye bazy SShA na chuzhikh territoriiakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1963. 43 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. VII Seriia: Mezhdunarodnaia, no.21) (MIRA 17:2)

VLADIMIROV, S. A.

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"Effect of Various Gases on the Wettability of Platinum," I. N. Plaksin, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, S. I. Vladimirov, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVIII, No 5, pp 933-935

Oxygen increases wettability of platinum, while argon, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide do not. Prior contact of oxygen increases adsorption of sodium butyl xanthate on platinum, which is in agreement with hypothesis advanced by I. N. Plaksin that action of oxygen is essential for

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USSR/Chemistry - Platinum, Flotation 11 Jun 51 (Contd)

fixation of xanthate on surface of metal or metal sulfide.

184T16

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Maksim, I.N. and Vladimirov, S.I. (M. I. Kalinin Moscow Institute for Colored Metals and Gold), Changes in the wettability of platinum under the action of different gases, 935-5

immediate source clipping

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[illegible], I.M., and Vladimirov, S.I. ([illegible] Kalinin Moscow Institute for [illegible] [illegible] and Gold), Changes in the wettability of platinum under the action of [illegible] [illegible], 995-5

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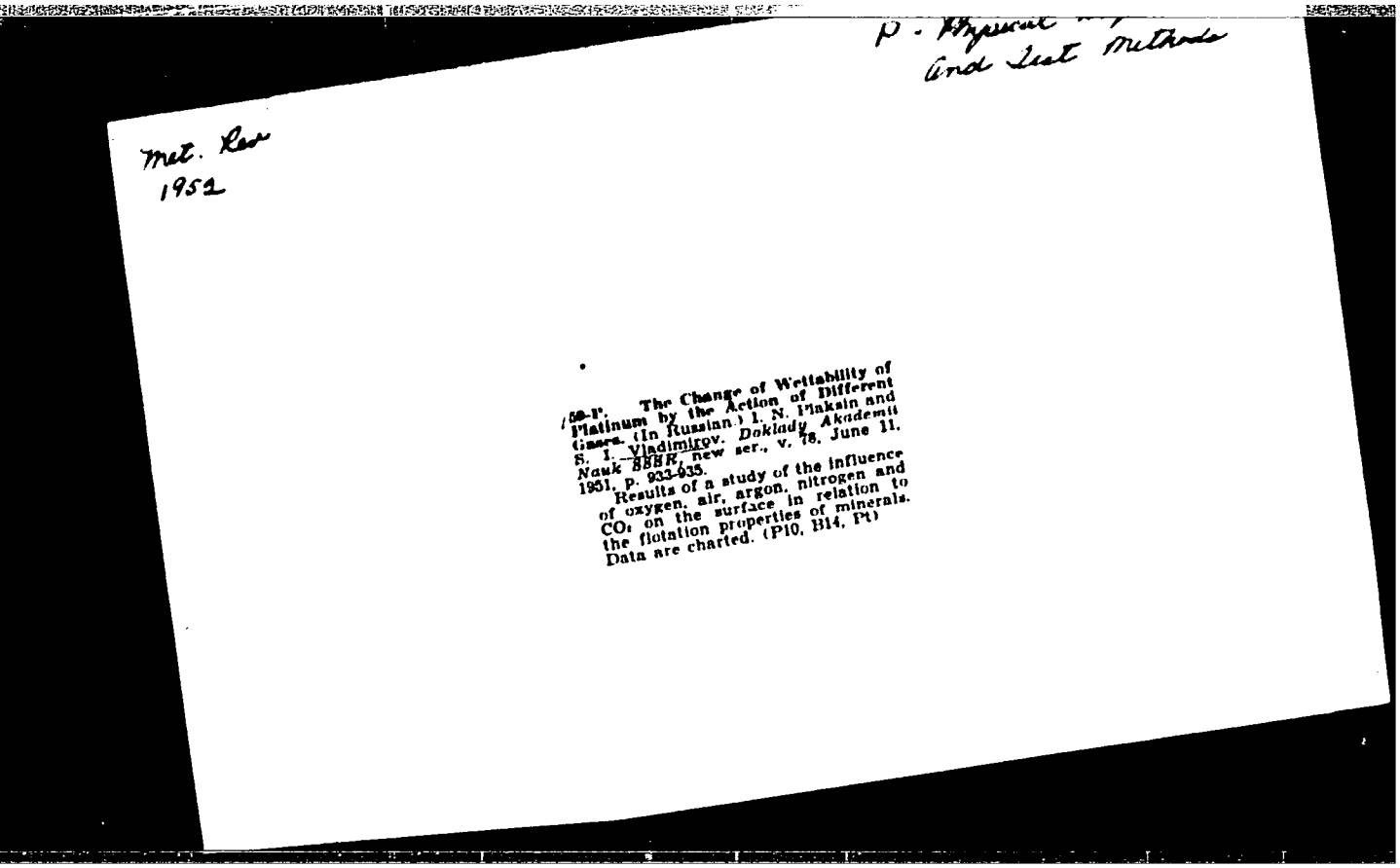

P - Physical ... and Test Methods

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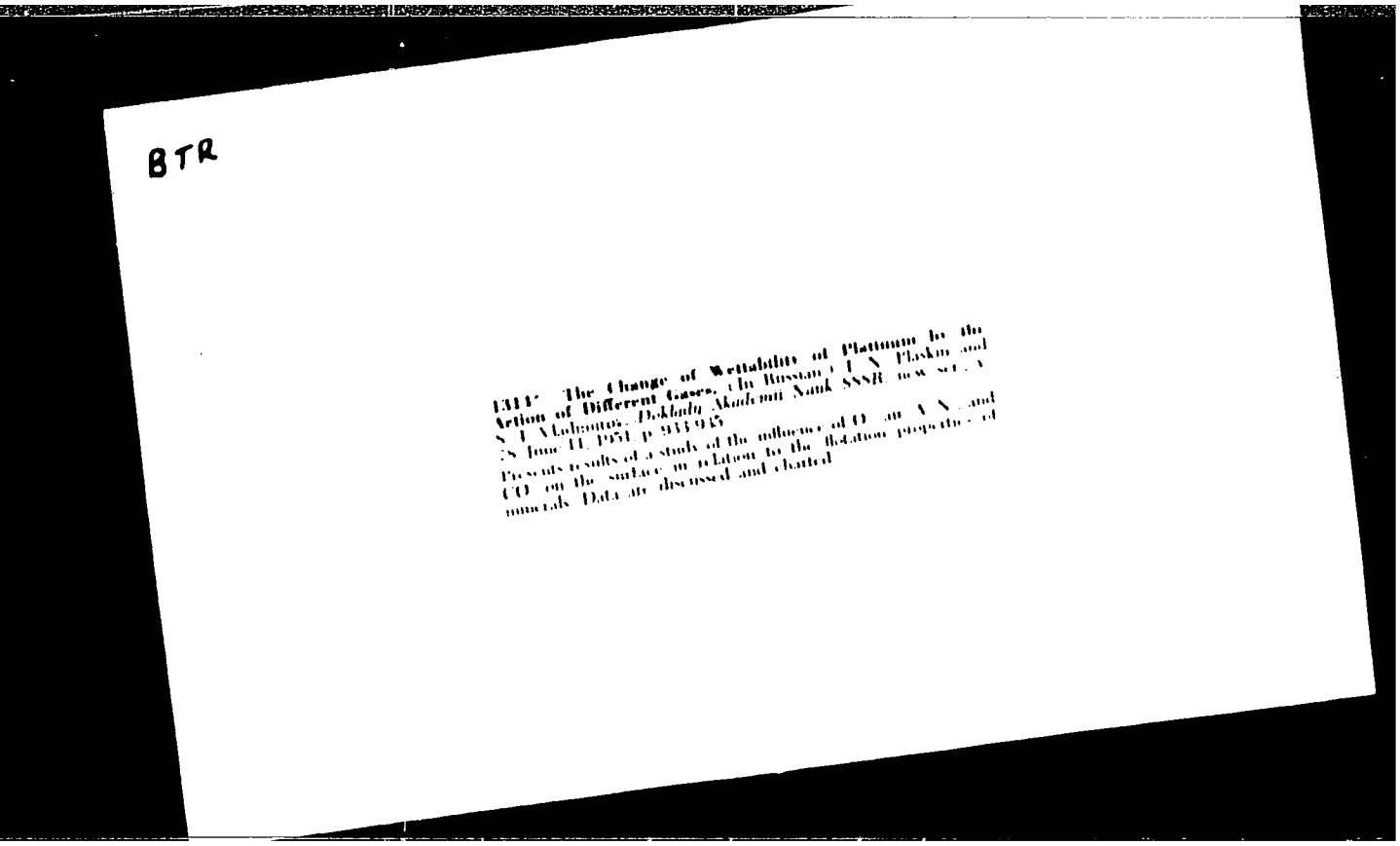
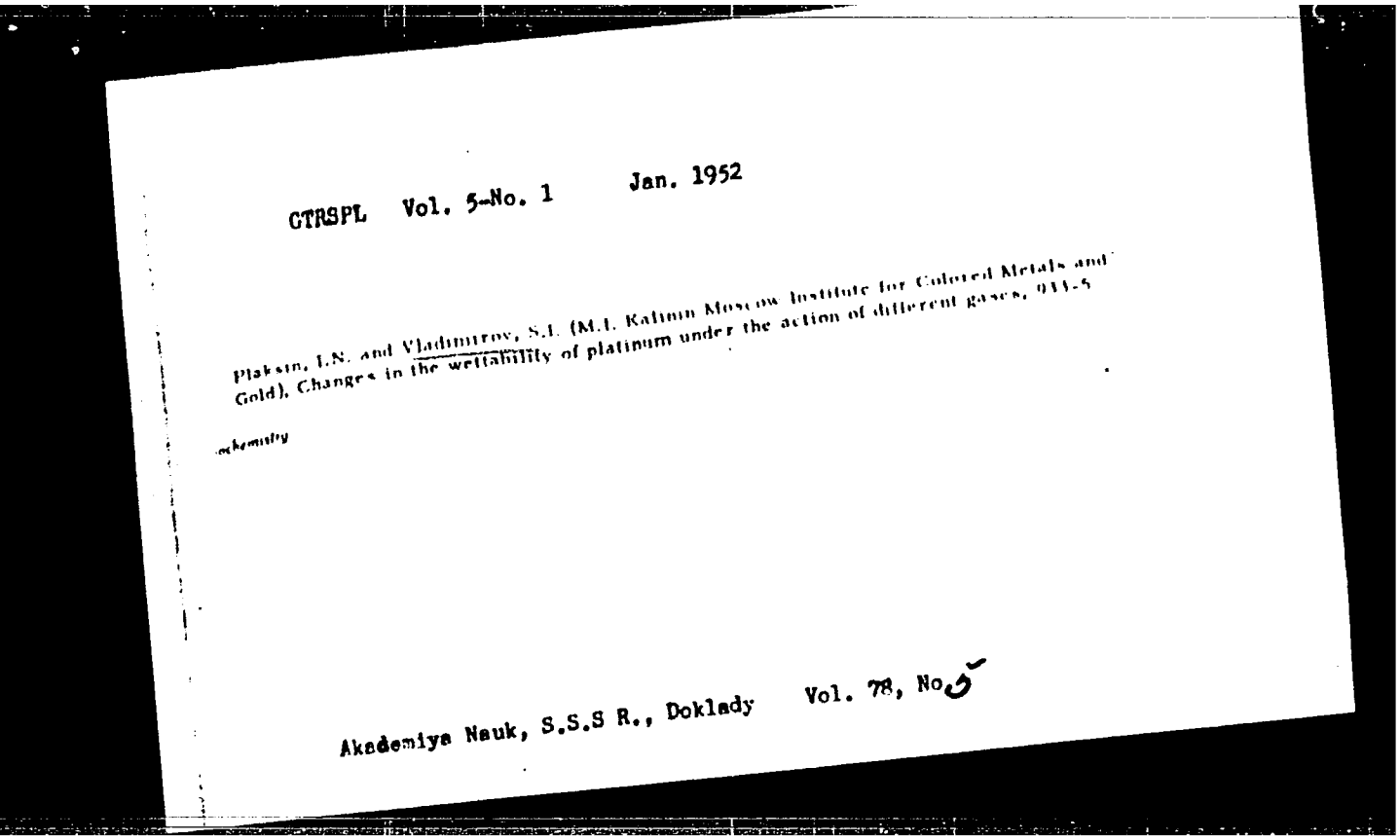
Results of a study of the influence of oxygen, air, argon, nitrogen and CO_2 on the surface in relation to the flotation properties of minerals. Data are charted. (P10, B14, Pt)



BTR

1314. The Change of Wettability of Platinum by the Action of Different Gases. (In Russian.) I. N. Plaskin and S. I. Vakhtina. Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, new ser., v. 78, no. 5, 11 June 51, p. 933-935.

Presents results of a study of the influence of O, air, N, and CO on the surface properties of platinum prepared from minerals. Data are discussed and charted.



CTRSPL Vol. 5-No. 1 Jan. 1952

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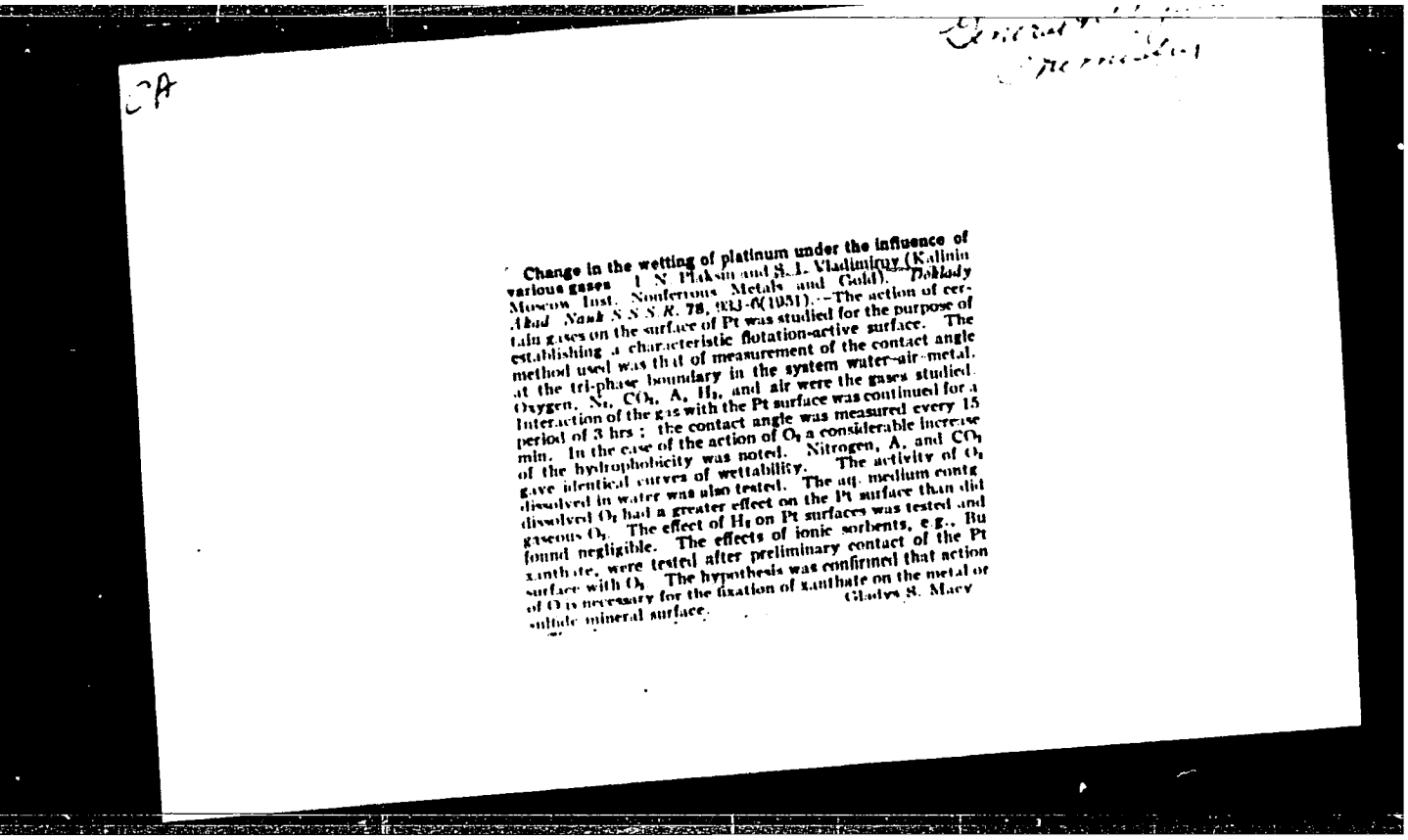

CA

Change in the wetting of platinum under the influence of various gases. I. N. Plaksin and S. I. Vladimirov (Kalinin Moscow Inst. Nonferrous Metals and Gold). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 78, 933-6(1951).—The action of certain gases on the surface of Pt was studied for the purpose of establishing a characteristic flotation-active surface. The method used was that of measurement of the contact angle at the tri-phase boundary in the system water–air–metal. Oxygen, N_2, CO_2, A, H_2, and air were the gases studied. Interaction of the gas with the Pt surface was continued for a period of 3 hrs; the contact angle was measured every 15 min. In the case of the action of O_2 a considerable increase of the hydrophobicity was noted. Nitrogen, A, and CO_2 gave identical curves of wettability. The activity of O_2 dissolved in water was also tested. The aq. medium contg. dissolved O_2 had a greater effect on the Pt surface than did gaseous O_2. The effect of H_2 on Pt surfaces was tested and found negligible. The effects of ionic sorbents, e.g., Bu xanthate, were tested after preliminary contact of the Pt surface with O_2. The hypothesis was confirmed that action of O_2 is necessary for the fixation of xanthate on the metal or sulfide mineral surface. Gladys S. Macy

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L 42115-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/DJ/RM/WH

ACC NR: AP6022191 SOURCE CODE: UR/0026/66/000/006/0025/0032

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, S. V. (Moscow); Karev, M. A. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Planned synthesis of heat-resistant polymers

SOURCE: Priroda, no. 6, 1966, 25-32

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant plastic, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyarylate, karbin, heat resistance, thermal stability, polymer cross linking, polymer chemistry

ABSTRACT: The Directives of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU stressed the need for further development of new economical chemical processes for obtaining technically usable materials. In connection with this, some methods have been developed for obtaining polymers with high mechanical strength, thermal stability, heat resistance, and long wear life. The ever increasing demand for replacing metals with plastics requires improved properties of plastic materials.

The heat resistance of polymers, usually understood as their softening or melting temperature under atmospheric pressure, can be grouped into eight classes. The first class represents materials whose softening temperature is below 200C. Some polymers of the eighth class have a heat resistance around 550C. These temperatures, however, do not coincide with

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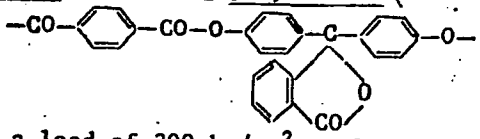
the softening or melting temperatures of the polymers under load: fourteen of eighteen materials studied under load cannot be used even at 150C, and nine of them fail at 120C. Therefore, the attention of the polymer chemist is presently focussed on surmounting the 200C barrier in heat resistance.

Efforts toward this end are in the form of planned research in which factors increasing the heat resistance are considered in outlining the composition and structure of polymers to be synthesized. A "heat resistance chart" for planned research was drawn up at the Institute of Heteroorganic Compounds in a laboratory directed by V. V. Korshak, Corresponding Member, AS USSR. He and his associates have distinguished three main factors which determine the heat resistance of synthetic materials. The first is the reciprocal adhesion of polymer chains. This adhesion is increased by the introduction of polar groups, such as fluoro, carboxy, cyano, etc., or by the formation of bridges between the chains, so-called cross-linking, as in the curing of rubber with sulfur, or by irradiation with ionizing radiation. This factor can be overcome by the effect of supramolecular structures. Excessive cross-linking, which increases the heat resistance, decreases the elasticity of polymers. The second factor is the regularity of the structure, e.g., isotactic polymers are more heat resistant than atactic polymers; linear polymers can be more closely packed than branched ones. The third factor is the composition and structure of

the repeat units. Here, e.g., fluoro substituted polymers are much more heat resistant and thermostable (chemical resistance to oxidation at elevated temperatures) than chloro substituted polymers, as the example of polytetrafluoroethylene and poly(vinylchloride) indicates. During their planned research, V. V. Korshak and S. V. Vinogradova synthesized a series of polyarylates including polymer F-2



which can sustain a load of 300 kg/cm^2 at 230C. Another heat resistant polymer prepared at the laboratory of V. V. Korshak, is "karbin" — a dihydrogenated polyacetylene which is not destroyed at 230C:

$$-C\equiv C-C\equiv C-C\equiv C-.$$

Graphytized viscous rayon fibers are obtained at 2700 to 2900C. Graphite fibers can be used for aerospace purposes: nozzles, high temperature insulation, hot gas filters.

The examples given indicate that the 200C barrier has been surmounted. It is hoped that refractory polymers can be obtained in the future. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table. [ATD PRESS: 5030-F]

SUB CODE: 11, 20, 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 678-7

VLADIMIROV,T. (Vyshniy Volochek - Kalinin)

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Country : Bulgaria T
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Circulation

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur Biol, No. 2, 1959, No. 8074

Author : Tomov, L; Vladimirov, V.
Institut. : The Medical Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
Title : The Clinical Significance of the EKG in Infectious Hepatitis.

Orig. Pub. : Izv. Med. in-ti Bolg. AN, 1957, 14, 453--463

Abstract : no abstract

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VLADIMIROV, V.

Traffic lights with direction signals (to be concluded). Za bezop.dvizh. 3 no.8:10 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Traffic signs and signals)